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**McCloud**

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(54) **ANALYSIS OF FLUID FLOW OVER A SURFACE**

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**G06F 17/50** (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
USPC ..... **703/2, 5; 52/101, 80.1; 165/41, 272**  
See application file for complete search history.

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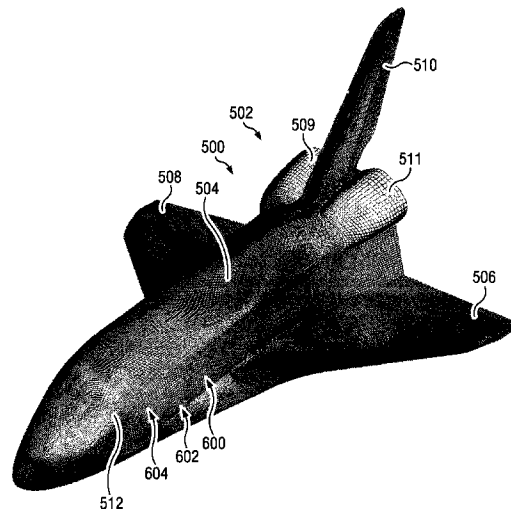
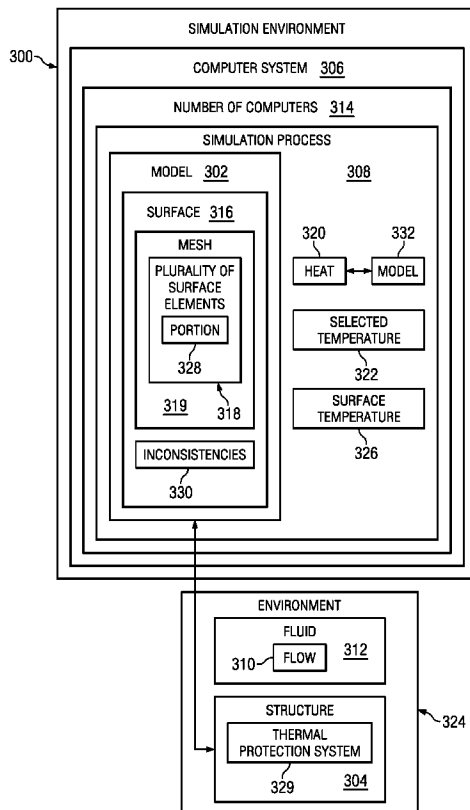
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method, apparatus, and computer program product for modeling heat radiated by a structure. The flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of the structure is simulated. The surface has a plurality of surface elements. Heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure is identified. An effect of heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other is identified. A model of the heat radiated by the structure is created using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other.

**34 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



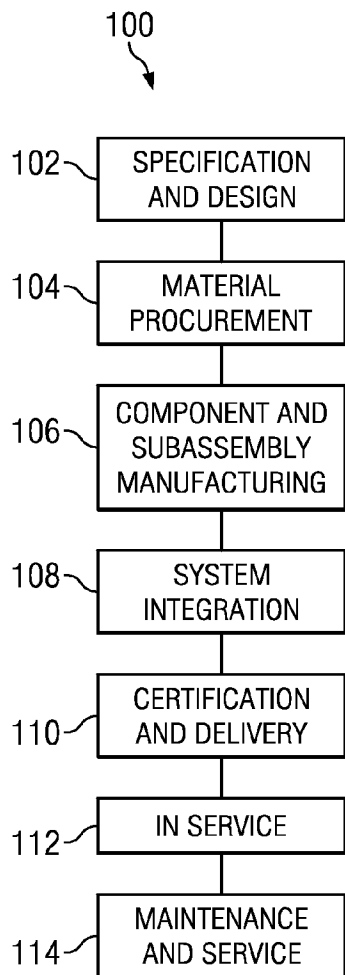


FIG. 1

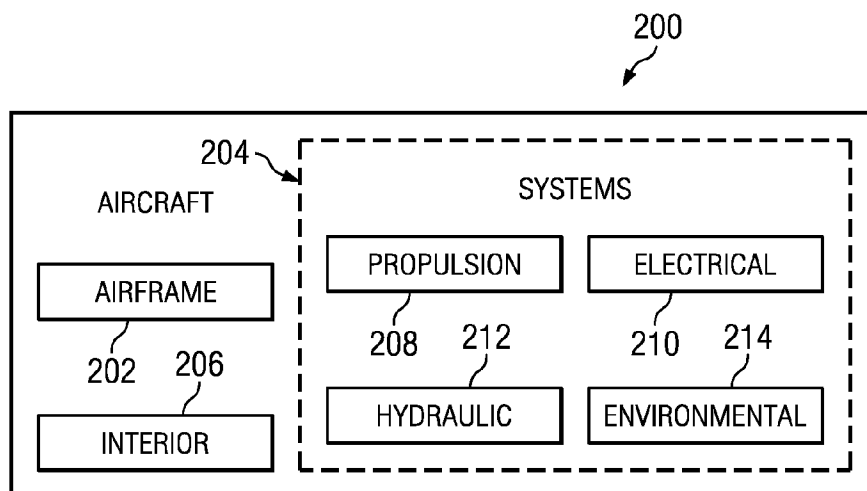


FIG. 2

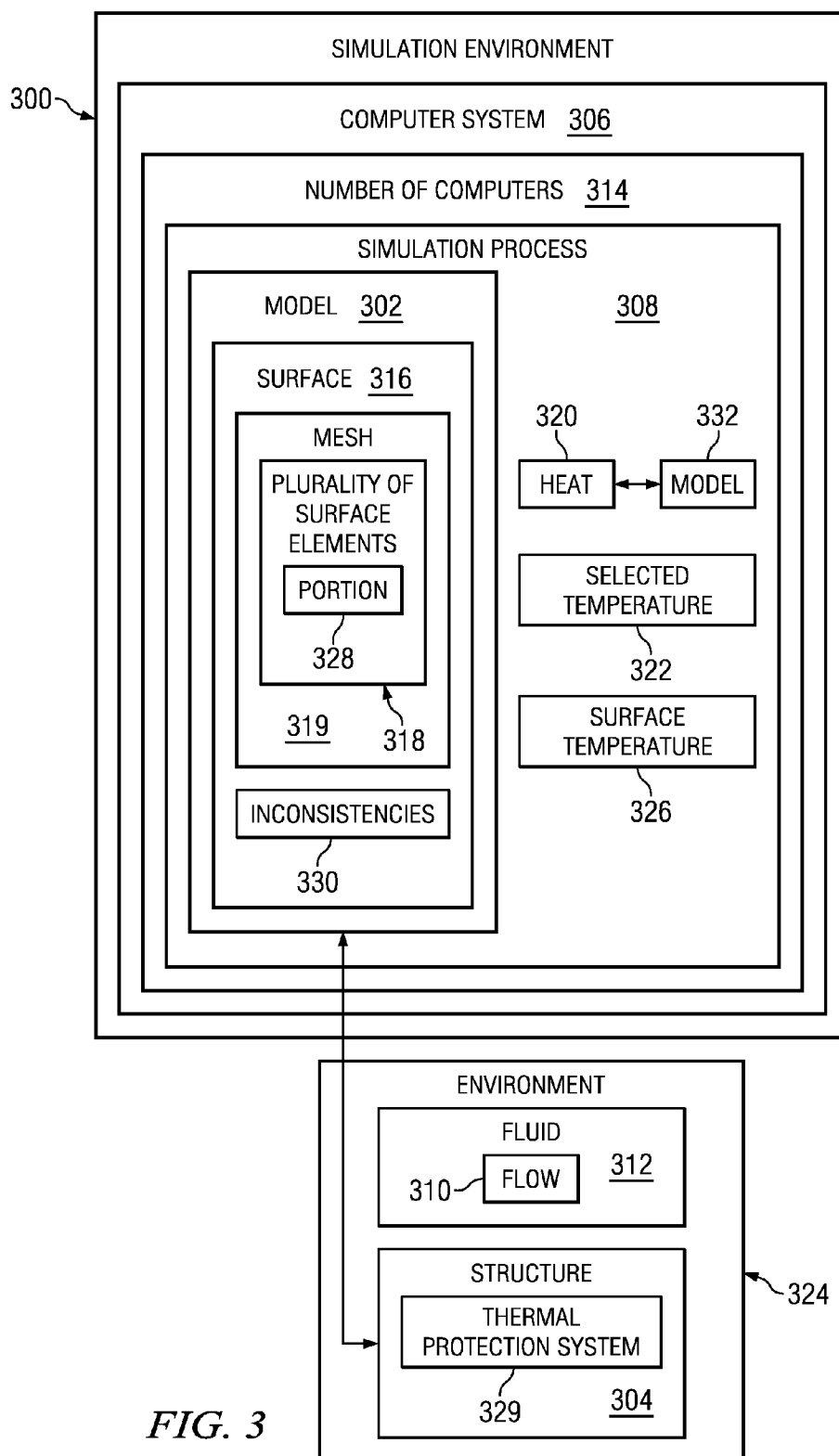
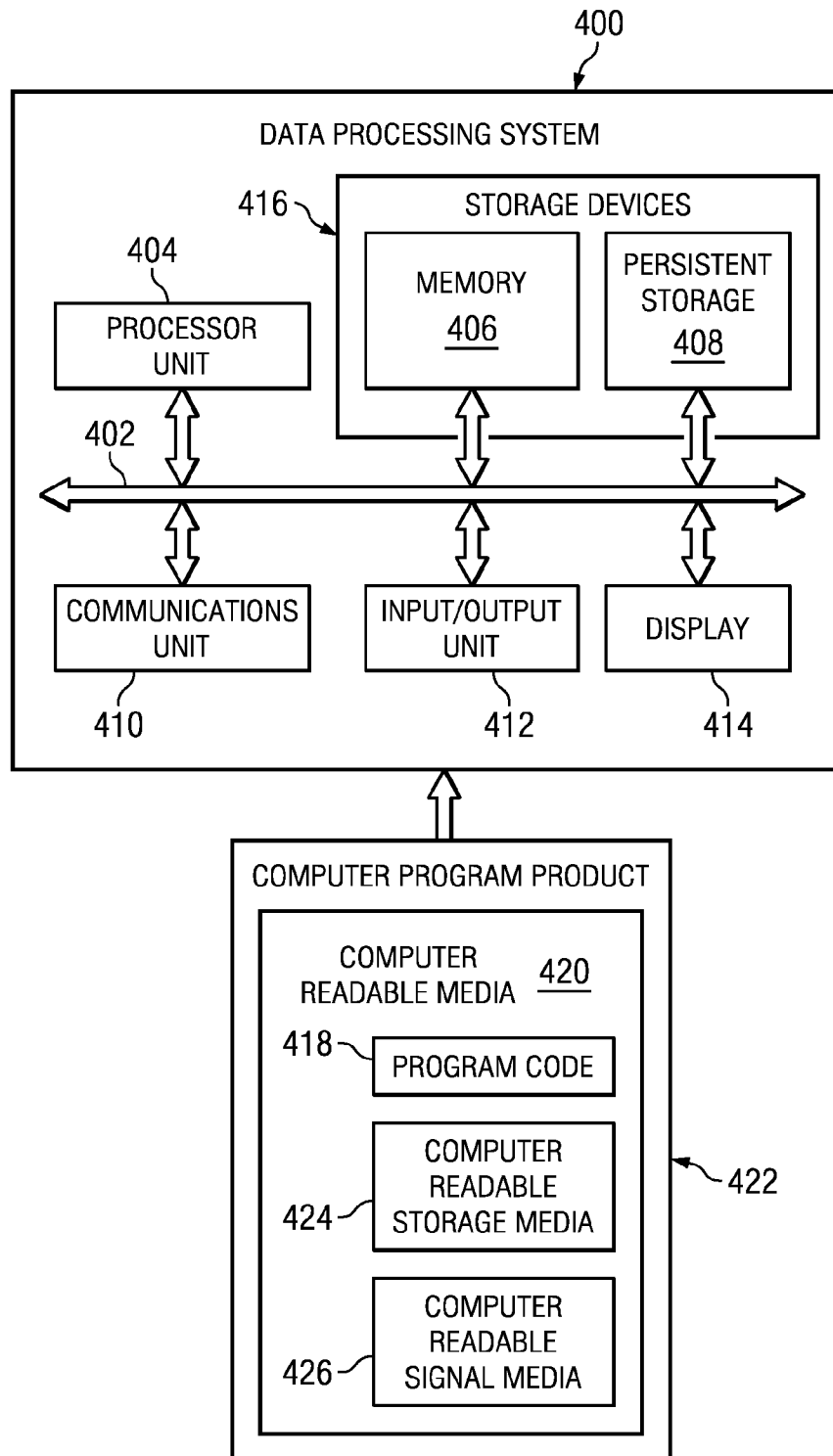
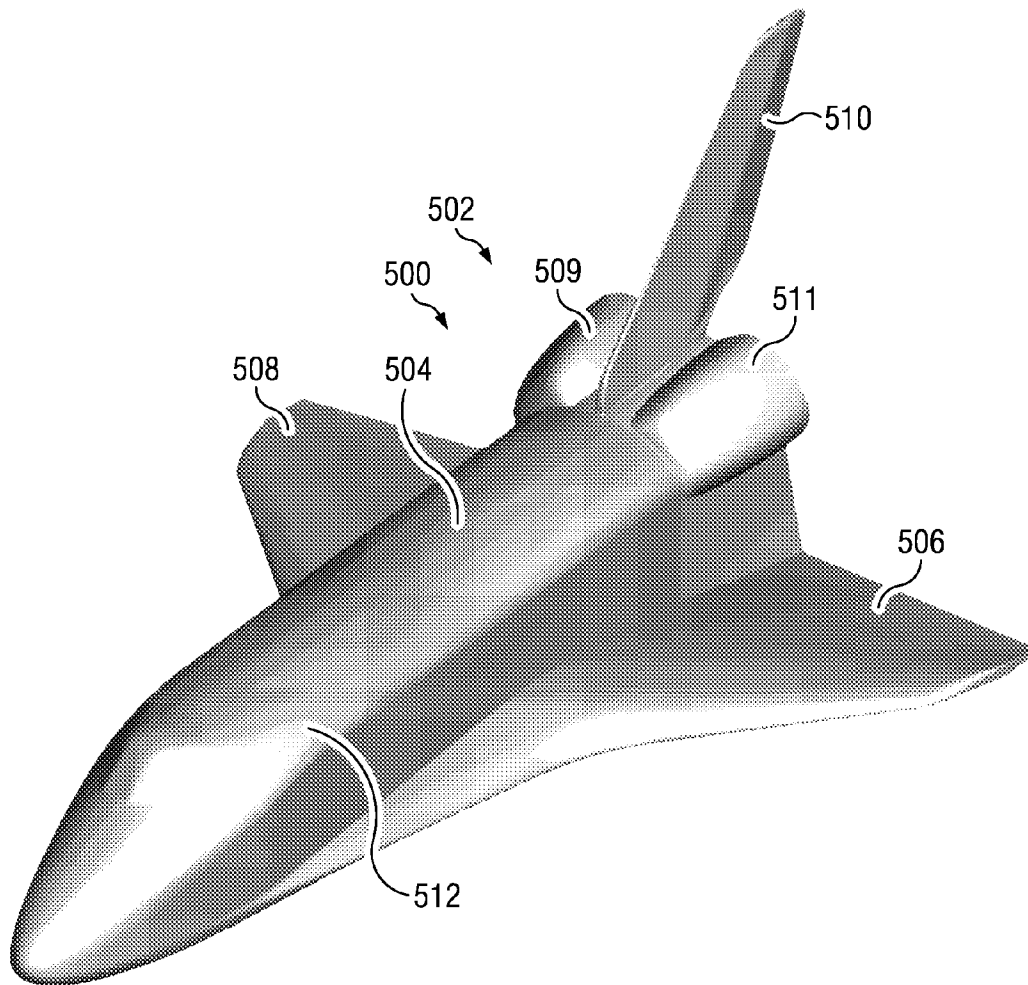


FIG. 3

*FIG. 4*

*FIG. 5*

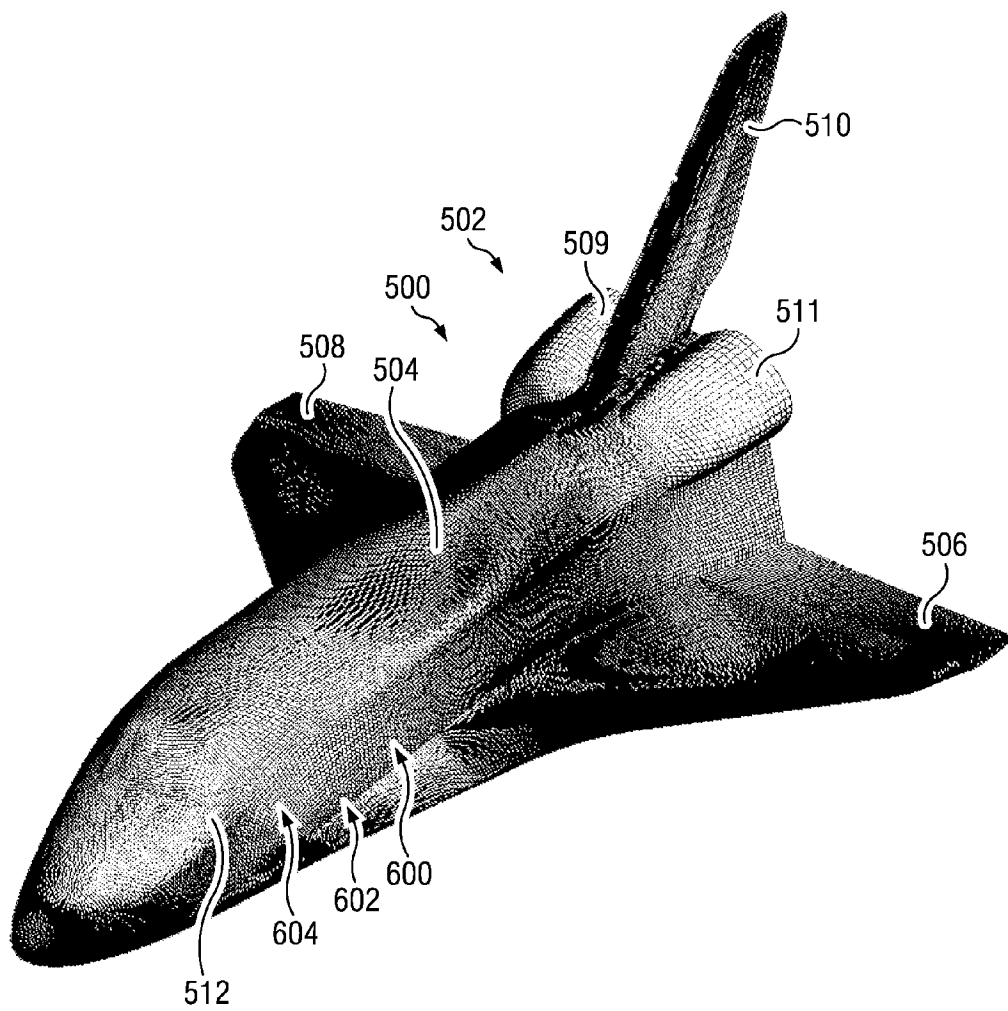


FIG. 6

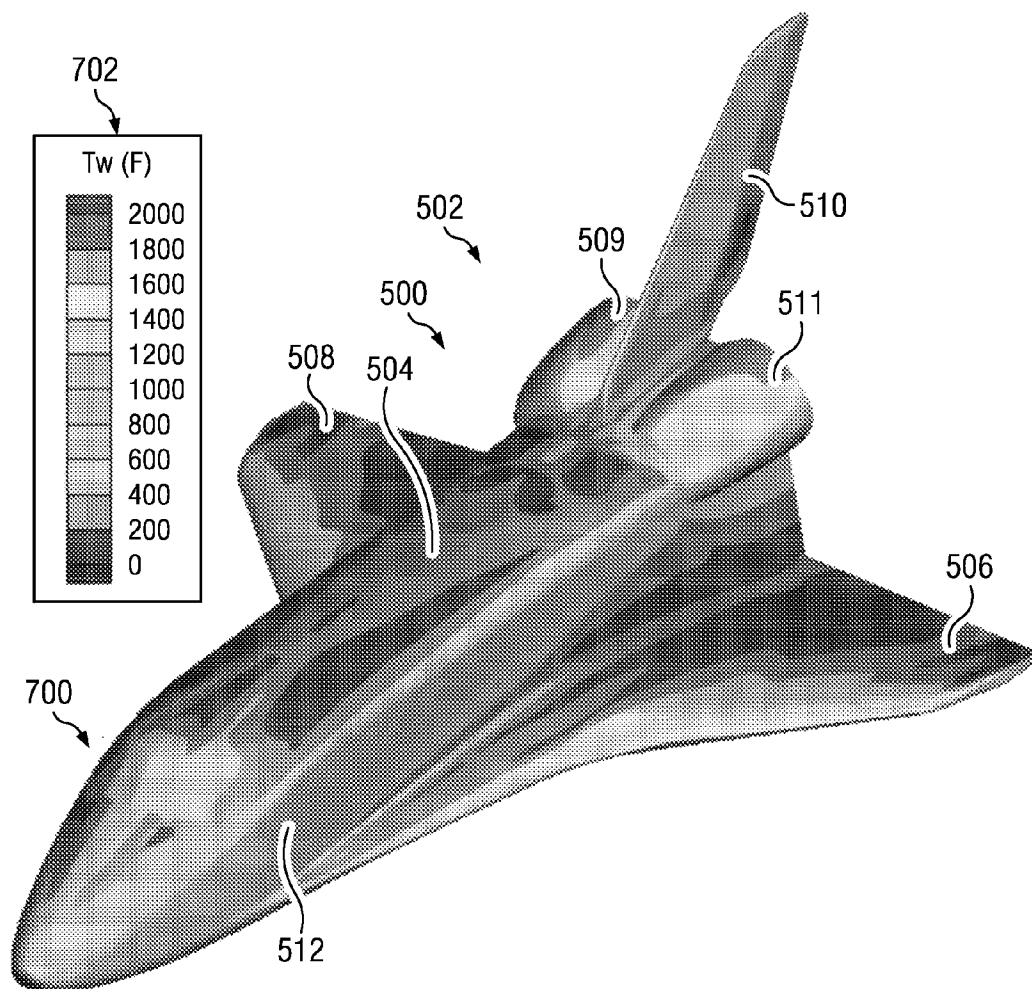
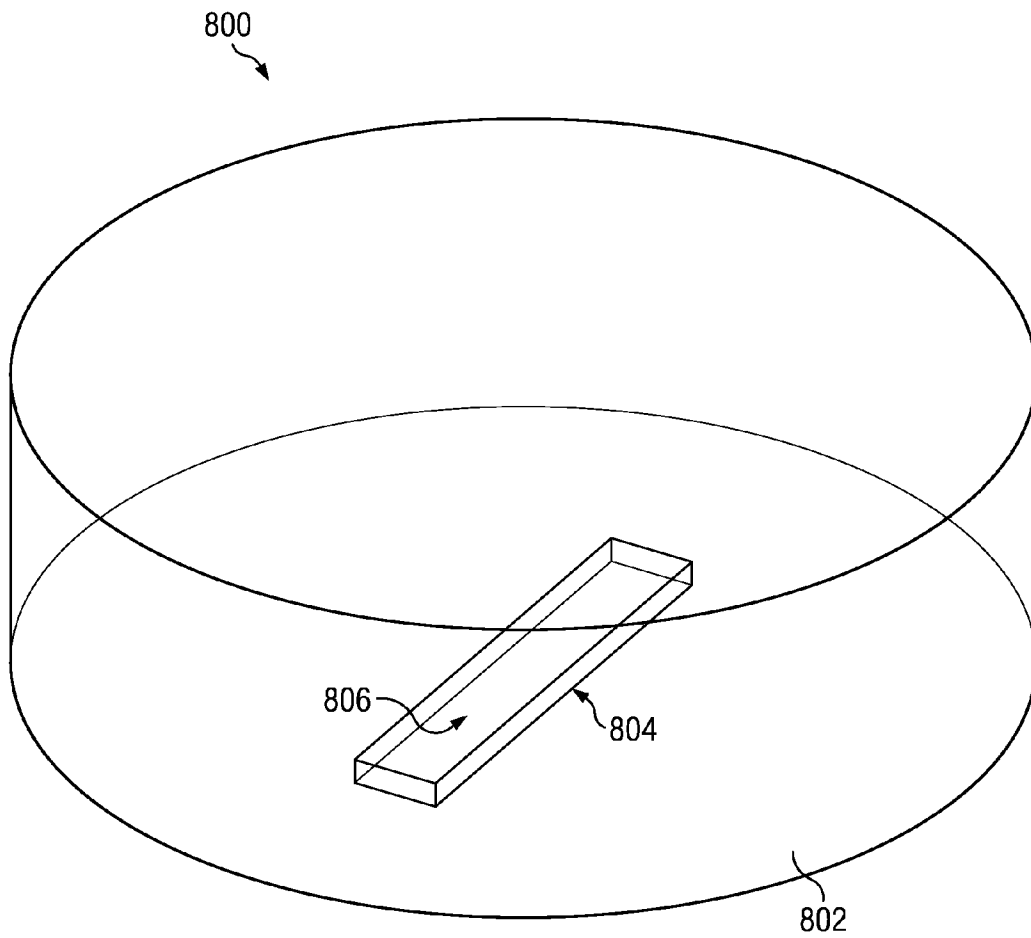


FIG. 7

*FIG. 8*



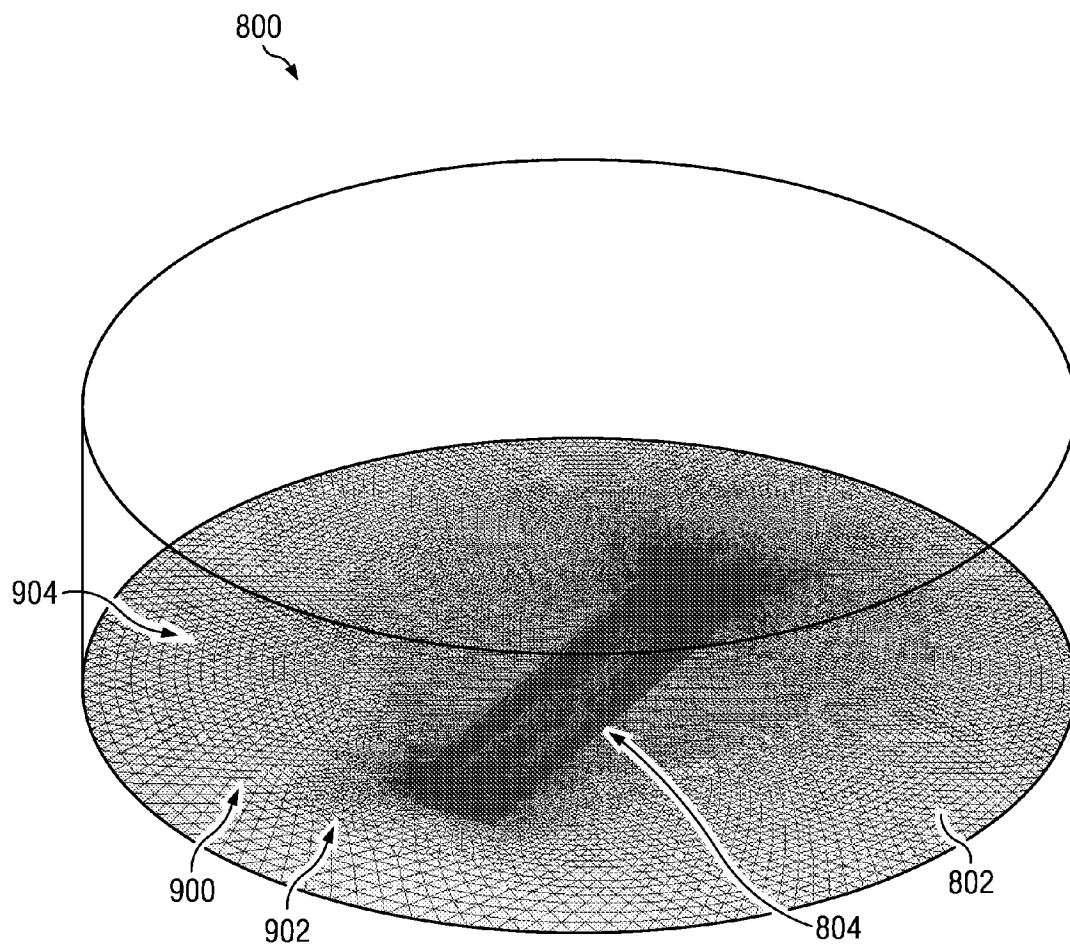
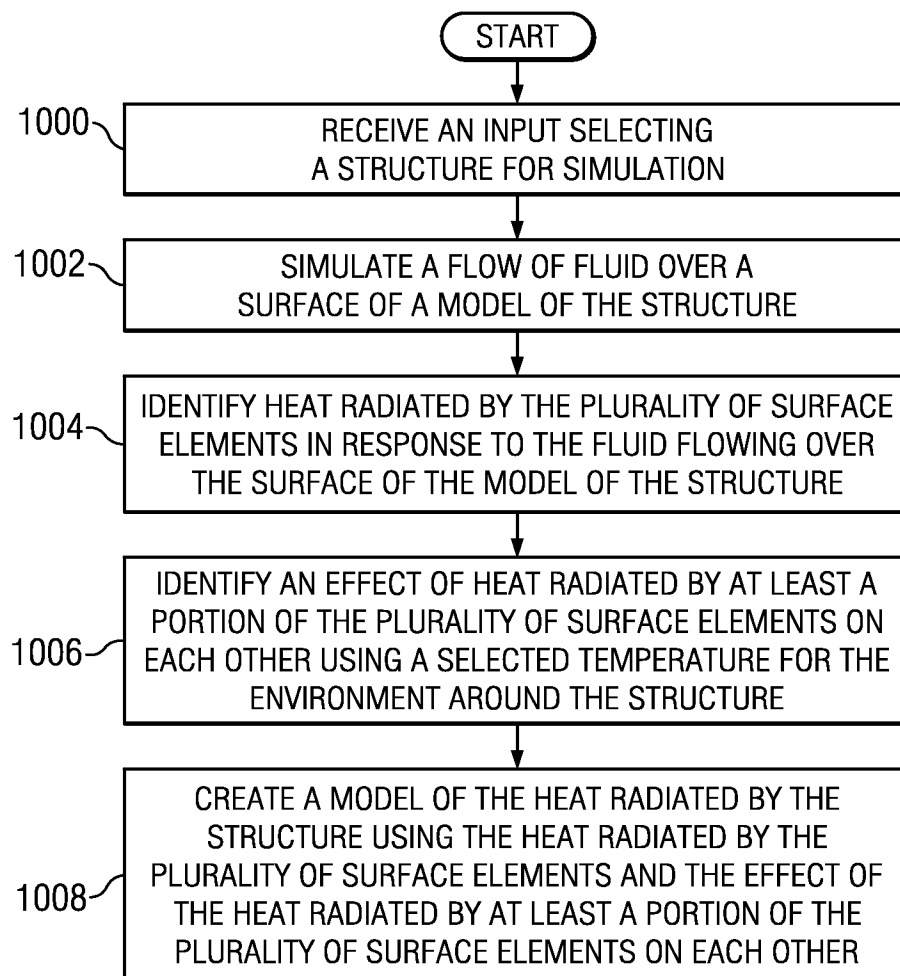
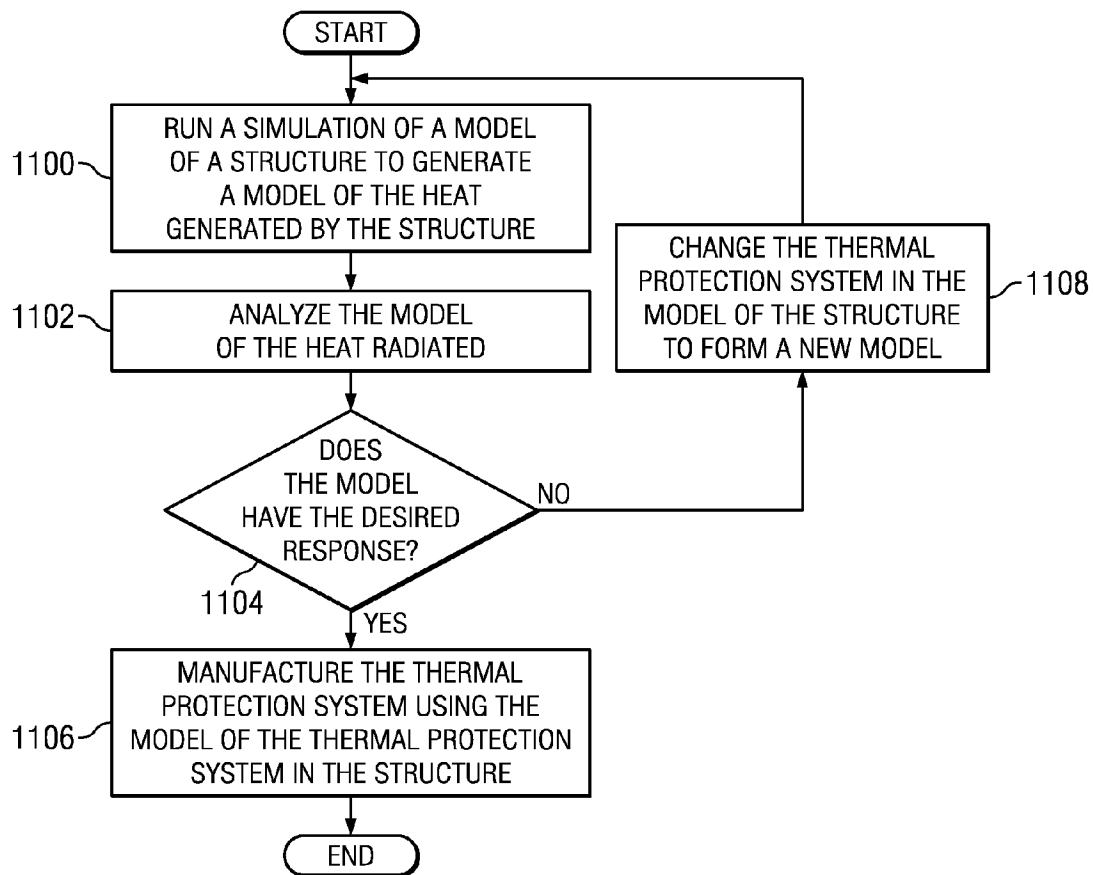


FIG. 9

*FIG. 10*

*FIG. 11*

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## ANALYSIS OF FLUID FLOW OVER A SURFACE

### GOVERNMENT LICENSE RIGHTS

This invention was made with Government support under Boeing subcontract 6000132079 awarded by United Space Alliance under prime contract NNJ06VA01C awarded by NASA. The Government has certain rights in this invention.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 1. Field

The present disclosure relates generally to simulating models for structures and, in particular, to simulating models for structures to analyze performance information for the structures. Still more particularly, the present disclosure relates to analyzing the flow of fluid over structures using simulations.

#### 2. Background

In designing vehicles, models of the vehicles are created and used in simulations. These simulations are used to obtain information about the vehicles. These vehicles may include, for example, aircraft, spacecraft, ground vehicles, and other types of vehicles. In particular, a model of an aircraft may be simulated to obtain performance information for the aircraft. This performance information may include, for example, without limitation, loads carried by different parts of a structure, fuel efficiency, engine power, heat generated by airflow over the surface of the aircraft, effects based on speed of the aircraft, and/or other suitable types of information.

This information may then be analyzed to determine whether the aircraft meets design specifications or other criteria. This analysis may then be used to determine whether to make changes to the design of the aircraft.

Different types of programs are used to run simulations of models for a vehicle. For example, a number of different programs are present for obtaining information about the flow of fluid over a surface of a model of a structure. These programs use computational fluid dynamics (CFD) to obtain this information about the flow of fluid. Computational fluid dynamics is a branch of fluid mechanics that uses numerical methods and algorithms to solve and analyze problems that involve the flow of fluid. These currently available programs for analyzing the flow of fluid over a surface may not provide the preciseness desired.

Therefore, it would be advantageous to have a method and apparatus that takes into account at least some of the issues discussed above, as well as other possible issues.

### SUMMARY

In one advantageous embodiment, a method is provided for modeling heat radiated by a structure. A flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of the structure is simulated. The surface has a plurality of surface elements. Heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure is identified. An effect of heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other is identified. A model of the heat radiated by the structure is created using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other.

In another advantageous embodiment, an apparatus comprises a processor unit, a memory, a storage device, first program code, second program code, third program code, and fourth program code. The first program code is for simulating

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the flow of a fluid over the surface of a model of a vehicle. The surface has a plurality of surface elements. The second program code is for identifying heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model. The third program code is for identifying an effect of heat radiated by a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other. The fourth program code is for creating a model of the heat radiated by the vehicle using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and by the effect of the heat radiated by a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other. The first program code, the second program code, the third program code, and the fourth program code are stored on the storage device for processing by the processor unit via the memory.

In yet another advantageous embodiment, a computer program product comprises a computer readable storage medium and program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium. Program code is present for simulating a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a structure. The surface has a plurality of surface elements. Program code is present for identifying heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure. Program code is present for identifying an effect of heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other. Program code is present for creating a model of the heat radiated by the structure using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other.

In still another advantageous embodiment, a method for manufacturing a thermal protection system is present. A flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a structure is simulated. The surface has a plurality of surface elements, and the structure comprises the thermal protection system. Heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure is identified. An effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other is identified. A model of the heat radiated by the structure is created using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other. A determination is made as to whether the model of the thermal protection system has a desired response using the model of the heat radiated by the structure. Responsive to a determination that the model of the thermal protection system has the desired response, the thermal protection system is manufactured from the model of the structure.

In another advantageous embodiment, an apparatus for identifying maintenance for a thermal protection system is present. The apparatus comprises a processor unit configured to simulate a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a vehicle with the thermal protection system, wherein the surface has a plurality of surface elements. The processor unit is configured to identify heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model and to identify an effect of the heat radiated by a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other. The processor unit is also configured to create a model of the heat radiated by the vehicle using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and by the effect of the heat radiated by the portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other. A determination is made by the processor unit as to whether the model of the heat radiated by the thermal protection system has a desired response. The processor unit is configured to identify maintenance for the thermal protection system if the model does not have the desired response.

The features, functions, and advantages can be achieved independently in various embodiments of the present disclosure or may be combined in yet other embodiments in which further details can be seen with reference to the following description and drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the advantageous embodiments are set forth in the appended claims. The advantageous embodiments, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives, and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an advantageous embodiment of the present disclosure when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is an illustration of an aircraft manufacturing and service method in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 2 is an illustration of an aircraft in which an advantageous embodiment may be implemented;

FIG. 3 is an illustration of a simulation environment in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 4 is an illustration of a data processing system in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 5 is an illustration of a perspective view of a model of a space shuttle in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 6 is an illustration of a top view of a model of a space shuttle in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 7 is an illustration of a top view of a model of heat radiated by a space shuttle in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 8 is an illustration of a model of a portion of a space shuttle in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 9 is an illustration of a model of a portion of a space shuttle in accordance with an advantageous embodiment;

FIG. 10 is an illustration of a flowchart of a process for identifying heat radiated by a structure in accordance with an advantageous embodiment; and

FIG. 11 is an illustration of a flowchart for manufacturing a thermal protection system in accordance with an advantageous embodiment.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring more particularly to the drawings, embodiments of the disclosure may be described in the context of aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** as shown in FIG. 1 and aircraft **200** as shown in FIG. 2. Turning first to FIG. 1, an illustration of an aircraft manufacturing and service method is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. During pre-production, aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** may include specification and design **102** of aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 and material procurement **104**.

During production, component and subassembly manufacturing **106** and system integration **108** of aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 takes place. Thereafter, aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 may go through certification and delivery **110** in order to be placed in service **112**. While in service **112** by a customer, aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 is scheduled for routine maintenance and service **114**, which may include modification, reconfiguration, refurbishment, and other maintenance or service.

Each of the processes of aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** may be performed or carried out by a system integrator, a third party, and/or an operator. In these examples, the operator may be a customer. For the purposes of this

description, a system integrator may include, without limitation, any number of aircraft manufacturers and major-system subcontractors; a third party may include, without limitation, any number of vendors, subcontractors, and suppliers; and an operator may be an airline, leasing company, military entity, service organization, and so on.

With reference now to FIG. 2, an illustration of an aircraft is depicted in which an advantageous embodiment may be implemented. In this example, aircraft **200** is produced by aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** in FIG. 1 and may include airframe **202** with a plurality of systems **204** and interior **206**. Examples of systems **204** include one or more of propulsion system **208**, electrical system **210**, hydraulic system **212**, and environmental system **214**. Any number of other systems may be included. Although an aerospace example is shown, different advantageous embodiments may be applied to other industries, such as the automotive industry.

Apparatus and methods embodied herein may be employed during at least one of the stages of aircraft manufacturing and service method **100** in FIG. 1. As used herein, the phrase “at least one of”, when used with a list of items, means that different combinations of one or more of the listed items may be used and only one of each item in the list may be needed. For example, “at least one of item A, item B, and item C” may include, for example, without limitation, item A or item A and item B. This example also may include item A, item B, and item C or item B and item C.

In one illustrative example, components or subassemblies produced in component and subassembly manufacturing **106** in FIG. 1 may be fabricated or manufactured in a manner similar to components or subassemblies produced while aircraft **200** is in service **112** in FIG. 1. As yet another example, a number of apparatus embodiments, method embodiments, or a combination thereof may be utilized during production stages, such as component and subassembly manufacturing **106** and system integration **108** in FIG. 1. A number, when referring to items, means one or more items. For example, a number of apparatus embodiments is one or more apparatus embodiments. A number of apparatus embodiments, method embodiments, or a combination thereof may be utilized while aircraft **200** is in service **112** and/or during maintenance and service **114** in FIG. 1. The use of a number of the different advantageous embodiments may substantially expedite the assembly of and/or reduce the cost of aircraft **200**.

The different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account a number of considerations. For example, the different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that currently used simulation processes do not take into account certain factors that may be desired for designing structures, such as aircraft and parts for aircraft.

For example, the different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that currently used simulation programs do not take into account all of the factors that contribute to the heat generated by the flow of fluid over a surface. In particular, currently available programs may make assumptions about the flow of fluid over a surface and the surface that do not apply to all types of situations. With these types of assumptions, the results from the analysis of the flow of fluid using the simulations may not be as accurate as desired.

As one illustrative example, the different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that currently used simulation processes assume that the temperature of the environment around a structure is absolute zero. These currently used simulation processes do not take into account that the temperature of the environment around the structure may be greater than absolute zero. For example, when simulating

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a model of an aircraft being tested in a wind tunnel, the currently used simulation processes do not take into account that the temperature in the wind tunnel is greater than absolute zero and closer to room temperature.

Additionally, the different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that currently used simulation processes do not take into account that different portions of surfaces on a structure may exchange heat with each other. In other words, heat radiated by one portion of the structure may influence or affect the heat radiated by another portion of the structure. The different advantageous embodiments recognize and take into account that when heat is radiated by the structure, the heat may radiate from a particular portion of a structure to influence the heat that occurs at another portion of the structure.

As a result, currently used simulation processes may not provide an analysis of the flow of fluid over a structure with the desired accuracy and preciseness.

Thus, the different advantageous embodiments provide a method and apparatus for modeling heat radiated by a structure. In the different advantageous embodiments, a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a structure is simulated. The surface of the structure has a plurality of surface elements. The heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface model is identified. Additionally, an effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other is identified. A model of the heat generated by the structures is created using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and by the effect of the heat radiated by a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other.

With reference now to FIG. 3, an illustration of a simulation environment is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. Simulation environment 300 may be used to simulate model 302 of structure 304. In these illustrative examples, structure 304 may be, for example, without limitation, aircraft 200 in FIG. 2. In other illustrative examples, structure 304 may be a part or portion of aircraft 200 in FIG. 2.

Simulation environment 300 may be used to simulate model 302 of structure 304 during aircraft manufacturing and service method 100 in FIG. 1. For example, model 302 of structure 304 may be simulated during specification and design 102 in FIG. 1. Model 302 may also be simulated during in service 112, maintenance and service 114, and/or other suitable processes in aircraft manufacturing and service method 100 in FIG. 1.

In this illustrative example, model 302 is a data file containing data about structure 304. Model 302 may be presented on hardware in computer system 306. This hardware in computer system 306 may be a display device, such as a liquid crystal display. For example, a visual representation of model 302 may be presented on the display device. Computer system 306 runs simulation process 308 to simulate flow 310 of fluid 312 over structure 304. In these illustrative examples, the simulation of flow 310 of fluid 312 over structure 304 is made using model 302 of structure 304.

Computer system 306 comprises number of computers 314 in these illustrative examples. Number of computers 314 may be in communication with each other over a network.

As depicted, model 302 of structure 304 has surface 316. Surface 316 is comprised of plurality of surface elements 318. In other words, plurality of surface elements 318 makes up or forms surface 316 for model 302 in these examples.

In these illustrative examples, plurality of surface elements 318 comprises mesh 319 for surface 316 for model 302. Mesh 319, for example, may be a two-dimensional mesh formed

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from polygons of substantially the same size and/or shape or a three-dimensional mesh formed from polyhedrons of substantially the same size and/or shape. In other words, each surface element in plurality of surface elements 318 is a polygon in a two-dimensional mesh. In a three-dimensional mesh, each surface element is a polyhedron. In some illustrative examples, the different polygons or different polyhedrons may have different sizes and/or shapes, depending on the implementation.

In other illustrative examples, each surface element in plurality of surface elements 318 is a part of the surface of structure 304. In these examples, polygons and polyhedrons may form a single surface element in plurality of surface elements 318.

For example, plurality of surface elements 318 includes tiles, panels, portions of a skin, and/or other parts of structure 304 that form surface 316. In these illustrative examples, plurality of surface elements 318 may have different shapes and/or sizes. In still other illustrative examples, plurality of surface elements 318 may be defined by user input.

Simulation process 308 simulates flow 310 of fluid 312 over surface 316 of model 302 for structure 304. In these examples, flow 310 of fluid 312 is over plurality of surface elements 318. Fluid 312 may be, for example, air, water, and/or some other suitable liquid. In simulating flow 310 of fluid 312 over surface 316, simulation process 308 identifies heat 320, which is radiated by structure 304.

Heat 320, radiated by structure 304, is heat that travels away from the surface of structure 304. This heat does not include heat that is absorbed into structure 304.

Heat 320 may be heat radiated by plurality of surface elements 318 in response to fluid 312 over surface 316 for model 302. For example, heat 320 may include the heat radiated by plurality of surface elements 318 in response to the friction produced by fluid 312 flowing over surface 316.

Further, heat 320 may include the heat radiated by plurality of surface elements 318 in response to compression of fluid 312 flowing over structure 304. Compression of fluid 312 may occur at different speeds, such as, for example, supersonic and/or hypersonic speeds. Supersonic speeds are speeds greater than the speed of sound, such as Mach 1 or greater. Hypersonic speeds are speeds greater than about five times the speed of sound, such as Mach 5 or greater.

In identifying heat 320, simulation process 308 takes into account selected temperature 322. Selected temperature 322 is a temperature for environment 324 around structure 304 in which fluid 312 flows. In particular, selected temperature 322 may be the temperature of environment 324 at a selected distance from surface 316. Using selected temperature 322 to identify heat 320 allows simulation process 308 to take into account different environments for environment 324 other than space. For example, selected temperature 322 may be the temperature inside a wind tunnel.

Additionally, simulation process 308 also identifies surface temperature 326. Surface temperature 326 is the temperature of surface 316 in response to fluid 312 flowing over surface 316. In these examples, surface temperature 326 may include different temperatures for different portions of surface 316. Surface temperature 326 and heat 320 are related to each other. In other words, surface temperature 326 may be identified using heat 320, and heat 320 may be identified using surface temperature 326.

Further, simulation process 308 also identifies an effect of heat 320 radiated by at least a portion of plurality of surface elements 318 on each other. For example, simulation process 308 identifies an exchange of heat 320 between portion 328 of

plurality of surface elements **318** with each other. Portion **328** includes some, all, or none of plurality of surface elements **318** in these examples.

As one illustrative examples, portion **328** of plurality of surface elements **318** includes a number of surface elements with an orientation different from other surface elements in plurality of surface elements **318**. This difference in orientation may indicate that surface **316** is not substantially even and/or substantially smooth in the areas of portion **328** of plurality of surface elements **318**.

For example, inconsistencies **330** may cause the difference in orientation for portion **328** of plurality of surface elements **318**. Inconsistencies **330** may take the form of, for example, a missing portion of the surface element, a crack in the surface element, a seam in the surface element, a seam between surface elements, an uneven portion of the surface element, or some other suitable type of inconsistency.

Inconsistencies **330** have an effect of surface elements in portion **328** of plurality of surface elements **318** exchanging heat with each other. For example, a surface element may transfer heat generated in response to flow **310** of fluid **312** over surface **316** to another surface element having an inconsistency.

In these illustrative examples, simulation process **308** uses heat **320** and the effect of heat **320** radiated by portion **328** of plurality of surface elements **318** on each other to create model **332** of heat **320** radiated by structure **304**. In other words, model **332** includes heat **320** generated by plurality of surface elements **318** and the effect of heat **320** generated by portion **328** of plurality of surface elements **318** on each other. Further, model **332** includes surface temperature **326**.

In these illustrative examples, structure **304** may include thermal protection system **329**. As a result, model **332** generated by simulation process **308** may be analyzed to determine whether a desired response has occurred in model **332**. In other words, heat **320** in different locations of surface **316** may be examined to determine whether heat **320** radiates at desired levels. These surfaces may be locations where thermal protection system **329** is located or designed to limit heat **320**. In other words, locations for thermal protection system **329** is located may radiate more heat to prevent heat **320** from being absorbed by other portions of structure **304**. In yet other examples, thermal protection system **329** may absorb heat **320** such that the radiation of heat **320** decreases.

If model **332** has a desired response, then structure **304** is manufactured using model **302** of structure **304**. If model **332** does not provide a desired response, then model **302** may be changed to form a new model with the new model being run by simulation process **308**.

In this manner, the amount of time and expense needed to design and manufacture thermal protection system **329** for structure **304** may be reduced. Through the use of model **302** and simulation process **308** to generate model **332**, the different responses may be used to determine whether changes are needed before actually manufacturing thermal protection system **329** for testing. As a result, a reduction in the number of times needed to test structure **304** may reduce the time and effort needed to make prototypes and test those prototypes. In these illustrative examples, a desired response may be whether the amount of heat **320** radiated in different locations of surface **316** meets desired levels.

The illustration of simulation environment **300** in FIG. 3 is not meant to imply physical or architectural limitations to the manner in which different advantageous embodiments may be implemented. Other components in addition to and/or in place of the ones illustrated may be used. Some components may be unnecessary in some advantageous embodiments.

Also, the blocks are presented to illustrate some functional components. One or more of these blocks may be combined and/or divided into different blocks when implemented in different advantageous embodiments.

For example, although the illustrative examples are described with respect to structure **304** taking the form of aircraft **200** in FIG. 2 or a part or portion of aircraft **200**, the different advantageous embodiments may be applied to other types of structures. Structure **304** may be, for example, without limitation, a spacecraft, an automobile, a rocket, a missile, or some other suitable type of structure.

Turning now to FIG. 4, an illustration of a data processing system is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, data processing system **400** is an example of one implementation for a computer in number of computers **314** in computer system **306** in FIG. 3.

As depicted, data processing system **400** includes communications fabric **402**, which provides communications between processor unit **404**, memory **406**, persistent storage **408**, communications unit **410**, input/output (I/O) unit **412**, and display **414**.

Processor unit **404** serves to execute instructions for software that may be loaded into memory **406**. Processor unit **404** may be a number of processors, a multi-processor core, or some other type of processor, depending on the particular implementation. A number, as used herein with reference to an item, means one or more items. Further, processor unit **404** may be implemented using a number of heterogeneous processor systems in which a main processor is present with secondary processors on a single chip. As another illustrative example, processor unit **404** may be a symmetric multi-processor system containing multiple processors of the same type.

Memory **406** and persistent storage **408** are examples of storage devices **416**. A storage device is any piece of hardware that is capable of storing information, such as, for example, without limitation, data, program code in functional form, and/or other suitable information either on a temporary basis and/or a permanent basis. Storage devices **416** may also be referred to as computer readable storage devices in these examples. Memory **406**, in these examples, may be, for example, a random access memory or any other suitable volatile or non-volatile storage device. Persistent storage **408** may take various forms, depending on the particular implementation.

For example, persistent storage **408** may contain one or more components or devices. For example, persistent storage **408** may be a hard drive, a flash memory, a rewritable optical disk, a rewritable magnetic tape, or some combination of the above. The media used by persistent storage **408** also may be removable. For example, a removable hard drive may be used for persistent storage **408**.

Communications unit **410**, in these examples, provides for communications with other data processing systems or devices. In these examples, communications unit **410** is a network interface card. Communications unit **410** may provide communications through the use of either or both physical and wireless communications links.

Input/output unit **412** allows for input and output of data with other devices that may be connected to data processing system **400**. For example, input/output unit **412** may provide a connection for user input through a keyboard, a mouse, and/or some other suitable input device. Further, input/output unit **412** may send output to a printer. Display **414** provides a mechanism to display information to a user.

Instructions for the operating system, applications, and/or programs may be located in storage devices **416**, which are in communication with processor unit **404** through communications fabric **402**. In these illustrative examples, the instructions are in a functional form on persistent storage **408**. These instructions may be loaded into memory **406** for execution by processor unit **404**. The processes of the different embodiments may be performed by processor unit **404** using computer implemented instructions, which may be located in a memory, such as memory **406**.

These instructions are referred to as program code, computer usable program code, or computer readable program code that may be read and executed by a processor in processor unit **404**. The program code in the different embodiments may be embodied on different physical or computer readable storage media, such as memory **406** or persistent storage **408**.

Program code **418** is located in a functional form on computer readable media **420** that is selectively removable and may be loaded onto or transferred to data processing system **400** for execution by processor unit **404**. Program code **418** and computer readable media **420** form computer program product **422** in these examples. In one example, computer readable media **420** may be computer readable storage media **424** or computer readable signal media **426**.

Computer readable storage media **424** may include, for example, an optical or magnetic disk that is inserted or placed into a drive or other device that is part of persistent storage **408** for transfer onto a storage device, such as a hard drive, that is part of persistent storage **408**. Computer readable storage media **424** also may take the form of a persistent storage, such as a hard drive, a thumb drive, or a flash memory, that is connected to data processing system **400**. In some instances, computer readable storage media **424** may not be removable from data processing system **400**. In these illustrative examples, computer readable storage media **424** is a non-transitory computer readable storage medium.

Alternatively, program code **418** may be transferred to data processing system **400** using computer readable signal media **426**. Computer readable signal media **426** may be, for example, a propagated data signal containing program code **418**. For example, computer readable signal media **426** may be an electromagnetic signal, an optical signal, and/or any other suitable type of signal. These signals may be transmitted over communications links, such as wireless communications links, optical fiber cable, coaxial cable, a wire, and/or any other suitable type of communications link. In other words, the communications link and/or the connection may be physical or wireless in the illustrative examples.

In some advantageous embodiments, program code **418** may be downloaded over a network to persistent storage **408** from another device or data processing system through computer readable signal media **426** for use within data processing system **400**. For instance, program code stored in a computer readable storage medium in a server data processing system may be downloaded over a network from the server to data processing system **400**. The data processing system providing program code **418** may be a server computer, a client computer, or some other device capable of storing and transmitting program code **418**.

The different components illustrated for data processing system **400** are not meant to provide architectural limitations to the manner in which different embodiments may be implemented. The different advantageous embodiments may be implemented in a data processing system including components in addition to or in place of those illustrated for data processing system **400**. Other components shown in FIG. 4 can be varied from the illustrative examples shown.

The different embodiments may be implemented using any hardware device or system capable of running program code. As one example, the data processing system may include organic components integrated with inorganic components and/or may be comprised entirely of organic components excluding a human being. For example, a storage device may be comprised of an organic semiconductor.

In another illustrative example, processor unit **404** may take the form of a hardware unit that has circuits that are manufactured or configured for a particular use. This type of hardware may perform operations without needing program code to be loaded into a memory from a storage device to be configured to perform the operations.

For example, when processor unit **404** takes the form of a hardware unit, processor unit **404** may be a circuit system, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a programmable logic device, or some other suitable type of hardware configured to perform a number of operations. With a programmable logic device, the device is configured to perform the number of operations. The device may be reconfigured at a later time or may be permanently configured to perform the number of operations. Examples of programmable logic devices include, for example, a programmable logic array, programmable array logic, a field programmable logic array, a field programmable gate array, and other suitable hardware devices. With this type of implementation, program code **418** may be omitted because the processes for the different embodiments are implemented in a hardware unit.

In still another illustrative example, processor unit **404** may be implemented using a combination of processors found in computers and hardware units. Processor unit **404** may have a number of hardware units and a number of processors that are configured to run program code **418**. With this depicted example, some of the processes may be implemented in the number of hardware units, while other processes may be implemented in the number of processors.

As another example, a storage device in data processing system **400** is any hardware apparatus that may store data. Memory **406**, persistent storage **408**, and computer readable media **420** are examples of storage devices in a tangible form.

In another example, a bus system may be used to implement communications fabric **402** and may be comprised of one or more buses, such as a system bus or an input/output bus. Of course, the bus system may be implemented using any suitable type of architecture that provides for a transfer of data between different components or devices attached to the bus system. Additionally, a communications unit may include one or more devices used to transmit and receive data, such as a modem or a network adapter. Further, a memory may be, for example, memory **406**, or a cache, such as found in an interface and memory controller hub that may be present in communications fabric **402**.

With reference now to FIG. 5, an illustration of a perspective view of a model of a space shuttle is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, model **500** is an example of one implementation for model **302** in FIG. 3. In particular, model **500** is a visual representation of model **302** in FIG. 3.

As depicted in this example, model **500** is for a vehicle in the form of space shuttle **502**. Space shuttle **502** is an example of one implementation for structure **304** in FIG. 3. In this illustrative example, model **500** of space shuttle **502** has fuselage **504**, wing **506**, wing **508**, tail **510**, engine **509**, and engine **511**. Model **500** has surface **512** of space shuttle **502**. Model **500** of space shuttle **502** may be simulated to obtain performance information for space shuttle **502**. For example,



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model 500 may be simulated to obtain information about airflow over surface 512 of model 500 of space shuttle 502.

With reference now to FIG. 6, an illustration of a perspective view of a model of a space shuttle is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, mesh 600 has been created for surface 512 of model 500 of space shuttle 502 in FIG. 5. Mesh 600 is comprised of polygons 602. Polygons 602 form surface elements 604 for surface 512. As depicted in this example, each polygon is a quadrilateral in this illustrative example.

In this illustrative example, multiple surface elements in surface elements 604 may form a surface for a part of space shuttle 502. As one illustrative example, a tile in the skin for space shuttle 502 may include 100 surface elements. Of these 100 surface elements, 30 surface elements may have inconsistencies.

For example, a portion of the tile may be missing in the regions of these 30 surface elements. In another example, these 30 surface elements may include a seam between the tile and another tile. The inconsistencies in the 30 surface elements may affect the exchange of heat between at least a portion of the 100 surface elements forming the tile.

With reference now to FIG. 7, an illustration of a perspective view of a model of heat radiated by a space shuttle is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, model 700 is a model of the heat radiated by surface 512 of model 500 of space shuttle 502 in FIG. 5 in response to airflow over surface 512. As depicted, model 700 identifies temperature ranges 702 for the heat radiated by different portions of surface 512 of model 500 of space shuttle 502.

With reference now to FIG. 8, an illustration of a model of a portion of a space shuttle is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, model 800 is a portion of model 500 of space shuttle 502 in FIG. 5. Model 800 is for a tile in the skin of space shuttle 502 in this illustrative example.

As depicted, model 800 has surface 802. Inconsistency 804 is present in surface 802 in this illustrative example. Inconsistency 804 is a missing portion of surface 802 in this illustrative example. In this illustrative example, fluid may flow over surface 802 in the direction of arrow 806.

With reference now to FIG. 9, an illustration of a model of a portion of a space shuttle is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In this illustrative example, mesh 900 has been formed for surface 802 of model 800 in FIG. 8. As depicted, mesh 900 is comprised of triangles 902. Each of triangles 902 is a surface element in surface elements 904 for surface 802.

In this illustrative example, simulation process 308 in FIG. 3 may be used to identify the heat radiated by surface 802 of model 800 in response to the flow of air over surface 802. In particular, simulation process 308 in FIG. 3 may be used to identify the heat radiated by surface elements 904.

Further, simulation process 308 may also be used to identify the effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of surface elements 904 on each other. For example, at least a portion of surface elements 904 may influence each other. More specifically, at least a portion of surface elements 904 may exchange heat with each other. As one illustrative example, one surface element may transfer heat to another surface element. This portion of surface elements 904 includes the surface elements with inconsistency 804.

The heat exchanged between a first surface element and a second surface element is identified as follows:

$$q_{ij} = F_{ij} * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{firstelement}}^4 - T_{\text{secondelement}}^4),$$

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where  $q_{ij}$  is the heat exchanged between the first surface element and the second surface element,  $F_{ij}$  is a percentage of an area of the second surface element affected by the heat from the first surface element,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{firstelement}}$  is a temperature of the first surface element, and  $T_{\text{secondelement}}$  is the temperature for the second surface element. Emissivity is the relative ability of a surface to emit heat in the form of radiation.

The heat radiated by the environment around surface 802 of model 800 is identified as follows:

$$q_{\text{background}} = (1 - \Sigma F_{ij}) * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4),$$

where  $q_{\text{background}}$  is the heat radiated by the environment,  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is the selected temperature for the environment around surface 802 of model 800, and selectedTemp is the temperature of surface 802 of model 800.

Using these two equations, simulation process 308 in FIG. 3 identifies the heat radiated by surface 802 of model 800 as follows:

$$Q = \Sigma q_{ij} + q_{\text{background}},$$

where Q is the heat radiated by surface 802 of model 800.

Simulation process 308 may use the information about the heat radiated by surface 802 of model 800 to create a model, such as model 332 in FIG. 3, of the heat generated by surface 802 of model 800. As a result, by using a similar process to obtain heat information for other portions of surface 512 of space shuttle 502 in FIG. 5, simulation process 308 may be used to create a model of the heat radiated by space shuttle 502.

In some illustrative examples, simulation process 308 may assume that the surface elements in surface elements 904 do not influence each other. In these examples, the heat radiated by a surface element in surface elements 904 is identified as follows:

$$\dot{q} = \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4).$$

With reference now to FIG. 10, an illustration of a flowchart of a process for identifying heat radiated by a structure is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. The process implemented in FIG. 10 may be implemented in simulation environment 300 using simulation process 308 in FIG. 3.

The process receives an input selecting a structure for simulation (operation 1000). The input may be a file containing a model of the structure, a name of a model, and/or some other suitable input. The structure may be, for example, a vehicle, a portion of a vehicle, or some other suitable type of structure. The selection in operation 1000 may take a number of different forms. For example, the selection may be the name of a file containing a model of the structure, a user input selecting a portion of the model in the file, or some other suitable type of selection.

Thereafter, the process simulates a flow of fluid over a surface of a model of the structure (operation 1002). The surface has a plurality of surface elements. The process then identifies heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure (operation 1004).

In operation 1004, the influence of one surface element on another surface element is identified. For example, the amount of heat transferred from one surface element to another surface element is identified in operation 1004.

Further, the process identifies an effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other using a selected temperature for the environment

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around the structure (operation **1006**). The selected temperature is a temperature of the environment around the structure at a selected distance from the surface of the structure in this illustrative example.

Thereafter, the process creates a model of the heat radiated by the structure using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other (operation **1008**), with the process terminating thereafter.

With reference now to FIG. 11, an illustration of a flowchart for manufacturing a thermal protection system is depicted in accordance with an advantageous embodiment. In these illustrative examples, the process illustrated in FIG. 11 may be used to manufacture thermal protection system **329** for structure **304** in FIG. 3.

The process begins by running a simulation of a model of a structure to generate a model of the heat generated by the structure (operation **1100**). In these examples, the structure may be, for example, a vehicle with a thermal protection system. Thereafter, the model of the heat radiated is analyzed (operation **1102**).

A determination is made as to whether the model has the desired response (operation **1104**). The analysis of the model may be used to determine whether the model has a desired response. The desired response may be whether the amount of heat radiated at certain locations meets a desired level. For example, a thermal protection system may absorb heat. As a result, a desired response of the model may be one in which the heat radiated is less than some selected level. In another example, a thermal protection system may reflect heat. In this type of thermal protection system, the desired response may be the radiation of heat at particular locations that are greater than a selected level.

If the model has a desired response, the thermal protection system is manufactured using the model of the thermal protection system in the structure (operation **1106**), with the process terminating thereafter.

With reference again to operation **1104**, if the model of the heat radiated does not have a desired response, the thermal protection system in the model of the structure is changed to form a new model (operation **1108**), with the process then returning to operation **1100**.

Additionally, this process also may be implemented in a data processing system in a vehicle to determine whether maintenance is needed for a thermal protection system while the vehicle is in operation. For example, the illustrative examples may be implemented in a spacecraft to determine whether tiles in a thermal protection system may need maintenance for re-entry. For example, if inconsistencies are found in tiles, a simulation of those inconsistencies may be run using the operations in FIGS. 10 and 11 to determine whether the current configuration of the thermal protection system with the inconsistencies meet desired levels of performance.

If the desired levels of performance are not present, then an identification of the types of repairs may be made. For example, the model of the structure with the thermal protection system may be modified to show replacements of some tiles that may have inconsistencies. This model may be read to determine whether the desired level of response in heat radiation occurs with the changes. In this manner, the different advantageous embodiments may be implemented in space vehicles as well as other vehicles in which thermal protection systems are present.

The flowchart and block diagrams in the different depicted embodiments illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of some possible implementations of apparatus and methods in different advantageous embodiments. In this

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regard, each block in the flowchart or block diagrams may represent a module, segment, function, and/or a portion of an operation or step. In some alternative implementations, the function or functions noted in the block may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, in some cases, two blocks shown in succession may be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved. Also, other blocks may be added in addition to the illustrated blocks in a flowchart or block diagram.

The different advantageous embodiments can take the form of an entirely hardware embodiment, an entirely software embodiment, or an embodiment containing both hardware and software elements. Some embodiments are implemented in software, which includes, but is not limited to, forms, such as, for example, firmware, resident software, and microcode.

Furthermore, the different embodiments can take the form of a computer program product accessible from a computer usable or computer readable medium providing program code for use by or in connection with a computer or any device or system that executes instructions. For the purposes of this disclosure, a computer usable or computer readable medium can generally be any tangible apparatus that can contain, store, communicate, propagate, or transport the program for use by or in connection with the instruction execution system, apparatus, or device.

The computer usable or computer readable medium can be, for example, without limitation, an electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, infrared, semiconductor system, or a propagation medium. Non-limiting examples of a computer readable medium include a semiconductor or solid state memory, magnetic tape, a removable computer diskette, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), a rigid magnetic disk, and an optical disk. Optical disks may include compact disk-read only memory (CD-ROM), compact disk-read/write (CD-R/W), and DVD.

Further, a computer usable or computer readable medium may contain or store a computer readable or usable program code such that when the computer readable or usable program code is executed on a computer, the execution of this computer readable or usable program code causes the computer to transmit another computer readable or usable program code over a communications link. This communications link may use a medium that is, for example, without limitation, physical or wireless.

A data processing system suitable for storing and/or executing computer readable or computer usable program code will include one or more processors coupled directly or indirectly to memory elements through a communications fabric, such as a system bus. The memory elements may include local memory employed during actual execution of the program code, bulk storage, and cache memories, which provide temporary storage of at least some computer readable or computer usable program code to reduce the number of times code may be retrieved from bulk storage during execution of the code.

Input/output or I/O devices can be coupled to the system either directly or through intervening I/O controllers. These devices may include, for example, without limitation, keyboards, touch screen displays, and pointing devices. Different communications adapters may also be coupled to the system to enable the data processing system to become coupled to other data processing systems, remote printers, or storage devices through intervening private or public networks. Non-

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limiting examples are modems and network adapters, and are just a few of the currently available types of communications adapters.

The description of the different advantageous embodiments has been presented for purposes of illustration and description and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the embodiments in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Further, different advantageous embodiments may provide different advantages as compared to other advantageous embodiments. The embodiment or embodiments selected are chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the embodiments, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the disclosure for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for modeling heat radiated by a structure, the method comprising:

simulating a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of the structure, wherein the surface has a plurality of surface elements;

identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure;

identifying an effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other; and

creating a model of the heat radiated by the structure using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model comprises:

identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure is performed by identifying the heat for each of the plurality of surface elements as follows:

$$\dot{q} = \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4),$$

wherein  $\dot{q}$  is the heat for the each of the plurality of surface elements,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and selectedTemp is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of identifying the effect of the heat generated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other comprises:

identifying each surface element in the plurality of surface elements that exchanges the heat with another surface element in the plurality of surface elements to form the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements; and identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure is performed by

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identifying the heat exchanged between the each surface element and the another surface element as follows:

$$q_{ij} = F_{ij} * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{firstelement}}^4 - T_{\text{secondelement}}^4)$$

wherein  $q_{ij}$  is the heat exchanged between a first surface element and a second surface element in which the first surface element transfers the heat to the second surface element,  $F_{ij}$  is a percentage of an area of the another surface element affected by the heat from the each surface element,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{firstelement}}$  is a temperature of the first surface element, and  $T_{\text{secondelement}}$  is a temperature of the second surface element.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model is identified as follows:

$$Q = \sum q_{ij} + q_{\text{background}}$$

wherein  $Q$  is the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model and  $q_{\text{background}}$  is the heat radiated by the environment around the structure in which  $q_{\text{background}}$  is identified as follows:

$$q_{\text{background}} = (1 - \sum F_{ij}) * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4)$$

wherein  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and selectedTemp is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

identifying a type of surface for each surface element in the plurality of surface elements.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the fluid comprises at least one of air, water, a gas, and a liquid.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the structure is selected from one of an aircraft, a portion of the aircraft, a wing, a tail, a fuselage, a spacecraft, and an automobile.

10. An apparatus comprising:

a processor unit;

a memory;

a storage device; and

first program code for simulating a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a vehicle, wherein the surface has a plurality of surface elements; second program code for identifying heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model; third program code for identifying an effect of the heat radiated by a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other; and fourth program code for creating a model of the heat radiated by the vehicle using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and by the effect of the heat radiated by the portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other, wherein the first program code, the second program code, the third program code, and the fourth program code are stored on the storage device for processing by the processor unit via the memory.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the second program code for identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model comprises:

fifth program code for identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the fifth program code for identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the

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surface of the model using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure comprises:

program code for identifying the heat for each of the plurality of surface elements as follows:

$$\dot{q} = \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4),$$

wherein  $\dot{q}$  is the heat for the each of the plurality of surface elements,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and selectedTemp is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

13. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein the third program code for identifying the effect of the heat generated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other comprises:

fifth program code for identifying each surface element in the plurality of surface elements that exchanges the heat with another surface element in the plurality of surface elements to form the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements; and

sixth program code for identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using a selected temperature for an environment around a structure.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the sixth program code for identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure comprises:

program code for identifying the heat exchanged between the each surface element and the another surface element as follows:

$$q_{ij} = F_{ij} * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{firstelement}}^4 - T_{\text{secondelement}}^4)$$

wherein  $q_{ij}$  is the heat exchanged between a first surface element and a second surface element in which the first surface element transfers the heat to the second surface element,  $F_{ij}$  is a percentage of an area of the another surface element affected by the heat from the each surface element,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{firstelement}}$  is a temperature of the first surface element, and  $T_{\text{secondelement}}$  is a temperature of the second surface element.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model is identified as follows:

$$Q = \sum q_{ij} + q_{\text{background}}$$

wherein  $Q$  is the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model and  $q_{\text{background}}$  is the heat radiated by the environment around the structure in which  $q_{\text{background}}$  is identified as follows:

$$q_{\text{background}} = (1 - \sum F_{ij}) * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4)$$

wherein  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and selectedTemp is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

16. A computer program product comprising:  
a computer readable storage medium;

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for simulating a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a structure, wherein the surface has a plurality of surface elements;

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure;

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program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying an effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other; and

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for creating a model of the heat radiated by the structure using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other.

17. The computer program product of claim 16, wherein the program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model comprises:

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

18. The computer program product of claim 17, wherein the program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure comprises:

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat for each of the plurality of surface elements as follows:

$$\dot{q} = \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4),$$

wherein  $\dot{q}$  is the heat for the each of the plurality of surface elements,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and selectedTemp is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

19. The computer program product of claim 16, wherein the program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the effect of the heat generated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other comprises:

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying each surface element in the plurality of surface elements that exchanges the heat with another surface element in the plurality of surface elements to form the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements; and

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

20. The computer program product of claim 19, wherein the program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure comprises:

program code, stored on the computer readable storage medium, for identifying the heat exchanged between the each surface element and the another surface element as follows:

$$q_{ij} = F_{ij} * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{firstelement}}^4 - T_{\text{secondelement}}^4)$$

wherein  $q_{ij}$  is the heat exchanged between a first surface element and a second surface element in which the first surface element transfers the heat to the second surface element,  $F_{ij}$  is a percentage of an area of the another surface element

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affected by the heat from the each surface element,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{firstelement}$  is a temperature of the first surface element, and  $T_{secondelement}$  is a temperature of the second surface element.

21. The computer program product of claim 20, wherein the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model is identified as follows:

$$Q = \Sigma q_{ij} + q_{background}$$

wherein  $Q$  is the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model and  $q_{background}$  is the heat radiated by the environment around the structure in which  $q_{background}$  is identified as follows:

$$q_{background} = (1 - \Sigma F_{ij}) * emissivity * \sigma * (T_{wall}^4 - selectedTemp^4)$$

wherein  $T_{wall}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and  $selectedTemp$  is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

22. A method for manufacturing a thermal protection system, the method comprising:

simulating a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a structure, wherein the surface has a plurality of surface elements, wherein the structure comprises the thermal protection system;

identifying heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure;

identifying an effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other;

creating a model of the heat radiated by the structure using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other;

determining whether the model of the thermal protection system has a desired response using the model of the heat radiated by the structure; and

responsive to a determination that the model of the thermal protection system has the desired response, manufacturing the thermal protection system from the model of the structure.

23. The method of claim 22 further comprising:

responsive to an absence of the determination that the model of the thermal protection system has the desired response, changing the thermal protection system in the model to form a new model of the structure;

repeating the steps of simulating the flow of the fluid over the surface of the model of the structure, wherein the surface has the plurality of surface elements, wherein the structure includes the thermal protection system; identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model of the structure; identifying the effect of the heat radiated by the at least the portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other; creating the model of the heat radiated by the structure using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and the effect of the heat radiated by the at least the portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other; and determining whether the model of the thermal protection system has the desired response using the model of the heat radiated by the structure using the new model of the structure.

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24. The method of claim 22, wherein the step of identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model comprises:

identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the step of identifying the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure is performed by identifying the heat for each of the plurality of surface elements as follows:

$$\dot{q} = emissivity * \sigma * (T_{wall}^4 - selectedTemp^4),$$

wherein  $\dot{q}$  is the heat for the each of the plurality of surface elements,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{wall}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and  $selectedTemp$  is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

26. The method of claim 22, wherein the step of identifying the effect of the heat radiated by the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other comprises:

identifying each surface element in the plurality of surface elements that exchanges the heat with another surface element in the plurality of surface elements to form the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements; and identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the step of identifying the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using the selected temperature for the environment around the structure is performed by identifying the heat exchanged between the each surface element and the another surface element as follows:

$$q_{ij} = F_{ij} * emissivity * \sigma * (T_{firstelement}^4 - T_{secondelement}^4)$$

wherein  $q_{ij}$  is the heat exchanged between a first surface element and a second surface element in which the first surface element transfers the heat to the second surface element,  $F_{ij}$  is a percentage of an area of the another surface element affected by the heat from the each surface element,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{firstelement}$  is a temperature of the first surface element, and  $T_{secondelement}$  is a temperature of the second surface element.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model is identified as follows:

$$Q = \Sigma q_{ij} + q_{background}$$

wherein  $Q$  is the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model and  $q_{background}$  is the heat radiated by the environment around the structure in which  $q_{background}$  is identified as follows:

$$q_{background} = (1 - \Sigma F_{ij}) * emissivity * \sigma * (T_{wall}^4 - selectedTemp^4)$$

wherein  $T_{wall}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and  $selectedTemp$  is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

29. The method of claim 22 further comprising:

identifying a type of surface for each surface element in the plurality of surface elements.

30. The method of claim 22, wherein the structure further comprises a vehicle in which the thermal protection system is used.

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31. An apparatus for identifying maintenance for a thermal protection system, the apparatus comprising:

a processor unit configured to simulate a flow of a fluid over a surface of a model of a vehicle with the thermal protection system, wherein the surface has a plurality of surface elements; identify heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model; identify an effect of the heat radiated by a portion of the plurality of surface elements on each other; create a model of the heat radiated by the vehicle using the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements and by the effect of the heat radiated by the portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other; determine whether the model of the heat radiated by the thermal protection system has a desired response; and identify the maintenance for the thermal protection system if the model does not have the desired response.

32. The apparatus of claim 31, wherein in identifying the effect of the heat radiated by at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements on the each other, the processor unit is configured to identify each surface element in the plurality of surface elements that exchanges the heat with another surface element in the plurality of surface elements to form the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements and identify the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using a selected temperature for an environment around the structure.

33. The apparatus of claim 32, wherein the processor unit is configured to identify the heat exchanged between the at least a portion of the plurality of surface elements using the

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selected temperature for the environment around the structure is performed by identifying the heat exchanged between the each surface element and the another surface element as follows:

$$q_{ij} = F_{ij} * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{firstelement}}^4 - T_{\text{secondelement}}^4)$$

wherein  $q_{ij}$  is the heat exchanged between a first surface element and a second surface element in which the first surface element transfers the heat to the second surface element,  $F_{ij}$  is a percentage of an area of the another surface element affected by the heat from the each surface element,  $\sigma$  is Boltzmann's constant,  $T_{\text{firstelement}}$  is a temperature of the first surface element, and  $T_{\text{secondelement}}$  is a temperature of the second surface element.

34. The apparatus of claim 33, wherein the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model is identified as follows:

$$Q = \sum q_{ij} + q_{\text{background}}$$

wherein  $Q$  is the heat radiated by the plurality of surface elements in response to the fluid flowing over the surface of the model and  $q_{\text{background}}$  is the heat radiated by the environment around the structure in which  $q_{\text{background}}$  is identified as follows:

$$q_{\text{background}} = (1 - \sum F_{ij}) * \text{emissivity} * \sigma * (T_{\text{wall}}^4 - \text{selectedTemp}^4)$$

wherein  $T_{\text{wall}}$  is a temperature of the surface of the model, and  $\text{selectedTemp}$  is the selected temperature for the environment around the structure.

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